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■

MEAT PRODUCTS POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Effluent Guidelines and Standards

Title 40—Protection of the Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

PART 432—MEAT PRODUCTS POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

On October 29, 1973 notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, (38 FR 29858) that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) was proposing effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources within the simple slaughterhouse subcategory, complex slaughterhouse subcategory, low-processing packinghouse subcategory, and the high-processing packinghouse subcategory of the meat products category of point sources.

The purpose of this notice is to establish final effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources in the meat products category of point sources, by amending 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, to add a new Part 432. This final rulemaking is promulgated pursuant to sections 301, 304(b) and (c), 306(b) and (c), and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (the Act); 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314(b) and (c), 1316(b) and (c), and 1317(c) and; 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500. Regulations regarding cooling water intake structures for all categories of point sources under 316(b) of the Act will be promulgated in 40 CFR Part 402.

In addition, the EPA is simultaneously proposing a separate provision which appears in the proposed rules section of the FEDERAL REGISTER, stating the application of the limitations and standards set forth below to users of publicly owned treatment works which are subject to pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act. The basis of that proposed regulation is set forth in the associated notice of proposed rulemaking.

The legal basis, methodology and factual conclusions which support promulgation of this regulation were set forth in substantial detail in the notice of public review procedures published August 6, 1973 (38 FR 21202) and in the notice of proposed rulemaking for the simple slaughterhouse subcategory, complex slaughterhouse subcategory, low-processing packinghouse subcategory and high-processing packinghouse subcategory. In addition, the regulations as proposed were supported by two other documents: (1) the document entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Red Meat Processing Segment of the Meat Product and Rendering Processing Point Source Category" (October, 1973) and (2) the document entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Meat Packing Industry" (August, 1973). Both of these documents were made available to the public and circulated to interested persons at approximately the time of publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking.

Interested persons were invited to participate in the rulemaking by submitting written comments within 30 days from the date of publication. Prior public participation in the form of solicited comments and responses from the States, Federal agencies, and other interested parties were described in the preamble to the proposed regulation. The EPA has considered carefully all of the comments received and a discussion of these comments with the Agency's response thereto follows.

The regulation as promulgated contains important changes from the proposed regulation. The following discussion outlines the reasons why these changes were made and why other suggested changes were not implemented.

(a) *Summary of comments.* The following responded to the request for written comments contained in the preamble to the proposed regulation: U.S. Department of Agriculture; U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Water Resources Council; State of Colorado; American Association of Meat Processors; Hillshire Farm Company; Henry A. Lurie and Associates; National Renderers Association; Florida Meat Packers Association; Iowa Beef Processors, Inc.; Farmland Foods, Inc.; American Beef Packers; Bell, Galyardt, and Wells; Los Angeles County Sanitation District; Greyhound Corporation; University of Florida; American Meat Institute; Esmark, Inc.; Spencer Foods, Inc.; State of Michigan; and U.S. Department of the Interior.

Each of the comments received was reviewed and analyzed carefully. The following is a summary of the significant comments and the Agency's response to those comments.

(1) The comment was made that the definitions of the subcategories were not clear regarding operations which slaughtered animals and produced fresh meat cuts smaller than quarter carcasses.

Subcategory definitions have been developed to account for the basic discrete differences which may be encountered for operations in the meat packing industry. Thus, slaughterhouses are generally differentiated by raw waste loads for the production processes involved (including by-product recovery). At the same time, any given slaughterhouse slaughters livestock and provides a primary final product of fresh meat which is usually shipped from the premises in units of "quarters" or "sides" (beef) or whole carcasses (hogs, sheep). Smaller units (roasts, steaks) may occasionally be provided as a secondary final product, and a few slaughterhouses produce these smaller "cuts" as the major final product. With respect to these latter operations, the Agency agrees that the definitions should be more explicit to avoid confusion. Accordingly, the definition of a slaughterhouse has been modified to reflect the wide size range of fresh meat cuts which may be produced.

(2) Several comments addressed the validity of nutrient limitations for new sources on the basis that data are inadequate and that the necessary technology has not been demonstrated for meat wastes.

The Agency agrees that the data regarding nitrates and phosphorus is limited. Documentation of nitrate control based upon municipal pilot plant studies has apparently not progressed to a point of reasonable assurance for success on meat packing wastes. Highly efficient biological treatment plants in the industry are discharging low nitrate loads, but the reason or mechanism of removal in the treatment process is not fully documented since nitrate control was not encompassed by original plant design or operation. As a consequence, it does not appear reasonable to presume that new sources could avail themselves of nitrate controls over and above the control achieved in the course of efficient biological treatment with concurrent ammonia reduction. A somewhat different situation exists with phosphorus. In this instance, EPA is not aware of specific instances where extensive phosphorus removal has been demonstrated in this industry. At the same time, the comments seem to reflect a general consensus that phosphorus control could be achieved by new sources at a significant cost using technology shown to be successful on other waste types. The problem is the scarcity of data to fully characterize the extent to which phosphorus exists in waste water flows, in turn how much if any phosphorus must be removed or permitted to be discharged. In addition, housekeeping and in-process controls appear to be of major consequence since those plants using extensive dry cleanup procedures may expect lower phosphorus loads in raw wastes than might otherwise be the case. Because of the lack of reasonably definitive information upon which to base limitations for nitrates and phosphorus, EPA has deleted requirements to control these nutrients from the standards of performance for new sources.

In contrast to nitrates and phosphorous, there is a significant amount of information on the parameter ammonia. In this case, several existing plants are achieving ammonia reduction coincident with the efficiently operated plants. Moreover, there is a substantial volume of evidence to show that activated sludge treatment enhances the removal of ammonia. Therefore, limitations for ammonia commensurate with efficient existing operations will be specified for new sources.

(3) A number of comments reflected concern that the types of technology used as a basis for the limitations, particularly where lagoons or ponds served as the final stage of treatment, would not reliably meet the limitations even for the "exemplary" plants.

The issue of reliability is primarily a combination of statistical validity of the available data on exemplary plants combined with the design and operation of

production and treatment plants. In the case of statistical validity, the data upon which the proposed limits where based encompassed information from the literature, individual plants and EPA permits and research sources. Both refined statistical methods (such as regression analysis) and empirical engineering judgments were employed to interpret the results of the various data analyses. The proposed limitations thus developed were based entirely on the data itself and the limits are generally achieved by the "exemplary" plants in the industry. Many other plants are slightly above the limits in effluent quality but the nature of the treatment facilities for these plants is such that minor improvements in facilities, housekeeping and full-time attention to treatment plant operation may be expected to improve discharges to comply with the limitations. Nevertheless, EPA was provided with additional data on some plants particularly regarding seasonal performance fluctuations as part of the comments on the proposed regulations. These data related primarily to plants in the simple slaughterhouse subcategory and showed that two plants in the subcategory were actually far superior to the average of the remaining "exemplary" plants; as a result these plants routinely performed beyond the scope of best practicable technology. Consequently, the limitations for certain parameters in this subcategory have been marginally adjusted. Because the performance of treatment systems for this subcategory complemented the determinations for limitations in other subcategories, limits in the other subcategories have been similarly revised. In no case do the revisions compromise the validity of the original exemplary plants: rather, the revisions now appear to more properly reflect the day-to-day capability of the exemplary plants in meeting discharge requirements. Moreover, because the data (which included industry data and on-site sampling when temperature effects would be expected to be pronounced) reflected seasonal performance for plants located generally in northern climates, this capability is reiterated for seasonal variations, particularly cold weather conditions. Finally, an empirical formula presented in the Development Document to be used in determining the limitations for the unusually large packinghouses (the largest plants in the high-processing packinghouse subcategory in terms of processed meat products relative to animals slaughtered) was omitted from the proposed regulation due to a typographical error. This formula has been included in the promulgated regulation.

(4) The suggestion was made that requirements for disinfection of waste waters were redundant with water quality standards.

Available data shows waste waters in this industry are frequently high in coliform (indicator organism) bacteria. Raw waste water may contain discharges from animal holding pens and other sources which have a potential for adverse health impact on humans or livestock. Disinfection, which is currently practiced (or indirectly achieved without chlorination) by plants in the industry, is consequently a necessary adjunct to the effluent limits on other parameters. Limitations have been set which are readily achievable by chlorination, ozonation or other possible method for disinfecting water. Water quality standards do not render the effluent limits redundant since they relate only to the possible need to disinfect to a higher degree than required by the effluent limitations in order to protect in-stream quality. Revisions have been made in the Development Document commensurate with the costs incurred for disinfection.

(5) The suggestion was made that the definitions of the terms "LWK" and "ELWK" should include weight of animals as well as number to help clarify determinations of plant production.

This comment is valid. The definitions of both "LWK" (live weight killed) and "ELWK" (equivalent live weight killed) have been modified to explain that the terms both refer to total weights of animals slaughtered for a given time frame. Moreover, in the case of "ELWK", additional explanatory discussion has been added to the Development Document as a guide for estimating "ELWK" when actual production information is not known.

(6) Several comments suggested that more emphasis be given to the concept of "no discharge" using land application of treated effluents.

The Development Document has been revised to amplify the discussion of this technology. Except for some plants located in arid areas of the country and an unknown number of very small operations, "no discharge" technology is not practiced within this industry. However, several plants are contemplating or initiating plans in this regard. The concept certainly has great potential for this industry particularly since many large plants are being constructed in rural areas where land can be available for crop irrigation or similar activity.

(7) Some correspondents endorsed the proposal made to the Administrator by the Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee that a significantly different approach be taken in the development of effluent guidelines generally.

The committee's proposal is under evaluation as a contribution toward future refinements on guidelines for some industries. The committee has indicated that their proposed methodology could not be developed in sufficient time to be available for the current phase of guideline promulgation, which is proceeding according to a court-ordered schedule. Its present state of development does not provide sufficient evidence to warrant the Agency's delaying issuance of any standard in hopes that an alternative approach might be preferable.

(8) A number of commenters suggested that the ratio (1.66) of maximum daily limitations to the maximum average for thirty consecutive days was too low.

During the course of the analysis resulting in the adjustments discussed in item (3) above, a re-analysis of available data was also conducted to check on the relationship of daily values to 30 consecutive day averages. An analysis of available data revealed an excursion of daily to thirty day values of between 1.5 and 2.0. Data points were found to group rather closely within this relationship from which an average ratio of 1.66 was given in the proposed regulation. However, it was found that a substantial grouping of daily values between 1.66 and 2.0 existed apparently attributable to normal variations within the treatment system. As a result, EPA has concluded that a more reliable, conservative ratio of 2.0 reasonably accounts for day-to-day fluctuations.

(9) The comment was made that the ammonia limitation under best available technology economically achievable was too stringent.

The ammonia limitation was derived from engineering judgment as to the reliable capability of the air stripping method of ammonia control. The majority of information on the concept was derived from pilot data and literature on the use of the concept in petroleum refinery waste treatment and municipal tertiary treatment. It would appear that the limitation is a reasonable current estimate of the capability of ammonia stripping techniques for controlling this parameter. As additional information on this or other methods of ammonia control is developed through improved technology, the additional information will be considered when subsequent reviews of these limitations are conducted as required by the Act.

(10) The comment was made that the oil and grease limitations of 10 mg/l was too stringent because concentrations in this low range could not be reliably measured.

The Agency agrees that the analytical test procedure (hexane solubles analysis) used historically to determine the data reported in the Development Document is of potentially questionable accuracy at very low concentrations. At the same time, the vast majority of comments submitted by the industry specifically indicated that this concentration could be "achieved" with best practicable control technology as long as the poor reliability of the test procedure was recognized. In order to counteract legitimate variations due to test results for oil and grease in small amounts, limitations for this parameter have been respecified as a function of production load which effectively permits concentrations to fluctuate to some degree while limiting the amount of material discharged from the treatment facility.

(11) The comment was made that the cost to the industry for meeting the proposed effluent limitations were understated particularly for best practicable control technology.

As described in the Development Document, both the individual plant capital

costs and those for the entire industry for complying with limitations based upon best practicable control technology currently available, are predicated upon an assumption derived from available data. The data revealed that except for plants in municipalities, no evidence was discovered which showed untreated or primary treated wastes being discharged to streams. Thus, the assumption was made that all plants presently discharging directly to navigable waters already have installed basic anaerobic-aerobic lagoon treatment facilities or the equivalent thereof.

The best plants in the industry were generally found to include at least mechanical aeration processes in addition to the basic anaerobic-aerobic treatment. This general scope of treatment technology provided a basis for the limitations. As a consequence, costs were developed as a function of the incremental costs required to upgrade existing treatment facilities by adding mechanically aerated processes. Costs per plant therefore reflect the estimates for adding this feature for a "typical" plant in each subcategory. Data submitted by commenters showed such costs to range between $50,000 and $70,000 for adding mechanical aeration to existing facilities, and thus confirm the Agency's original estimates in this regard. Also, as noted above, costs of disinfection have been added to original estimates of plant and industry costs.

In the opinion of EPA, this modification of existing treatment plants coupled with good housekeeping and careful operation of treatment facilities will be sufficient to comply with the stated limits. At the same time, it should be acknowledged that certain plants may have unusual circumstances which would dictate more extensive and costly modifications particularly if the decision was made to achieve an effluent quality generally superior to that required by the limits. However, the industry has already incurred a substantial investment in waste treatment to achieve the current, relatively high standard of pollution control and the cost of the additional requirements imposed by the stated limitation is not expected to diverge greatly from the estimates provided in the Development Document.

The estimates of costs to the industry derive from an analysis of data provided by the industry and profiles of the industry developed primarily from statistics on federally inspected plants. From this information, estimates of the number of plants in each subcategory were determined. Individual "typical" plant costs multiplied by the number of plants provided the total industry cost estimates of $50 million to $70 million for the period 1974–1977. This compares very favorably to industry capital cost estimates of $100 million for both water and air pollution control in the period 1971–1976.

(b) *Revision of the proposed regulation prior to promulgation.* As a result of public comments and continuing review and evaluation of the proposed regulations by the EPA, the following changes have been made in the regulation.

(1) The language of the definition of slaughterhouses has been modified slightly to clarify subcategorization of some operations which may primarily produce fresh meat cuts smaller than quarters.

(2) Definitions of the terms for units of production, "LWK" (liveweight killed) and "ELWK" (equivalent liveweight killed) have been modified to show that the weight of animals slaughtered is the fundamental production unit.

(3) Except for the pollutant ammonia, requirements for nutrient removal (nitrates and phosphorus) have been deleted from standards of performance for new sources.

(4) Except for the subcategory of high-processing packinghouses, the limitations for BOD5 and TSS have been modified in all subcategories to more effectively reflect the average of the performance of the exemplary treatment plants in the industry. For the high-processing packinghouse subcategory, an empirical formula has been added for determining the limitations for those plants which generally have ratios of processed products to liveweight killed that are higher than the 0.55 average for plants in the subcategory.

(5) The language of the proposed pretreatment requirements for new sources has been modified to resolve an inconsistency between pretreatment and the standards of performance for new sources. The pollutant ammonia is included in the standards of performance; the standard is substantially based upon the levels attained coincident with efficient biological treatment. As proposed, new source pretreatment would have nessitated unnecessary and extremely costly duplication of treatment plants in that the meat products plants would have to fully treat raw wastes to reduce the ammonia, while the same levels of reduction may be expected by publicly owned treatment works. Consequently, the pretreatment requirements for new sources in all subcategories have been revised, that process waste waters from all subcategories may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works without pretreatment, so long as such discharges comply with the applicable provisions of Part 128 of this chapter.

(6) The ratio of maximum daily values to maximum averages for thirty consecutive days has been changed from 1.66 to 2.0 for BOD5, TSS, oil and grease, and ammonia for all effluent limitations and standards of performance for new sources for all subcategories.

(7) Section 304(b)(1)(B) of the Act provides for "guidelines" to implement the uniform national standards of Section 301(b)(1)(A). Thus Congress recognized that some flexibility was necessary in order to take into account the complexity of the industrial world with respect to the practicability of pollution control technology. In conformity with the Congressional intent and in recognition of the possible failure of these regulations to account for all factors bearing on the practicability of control technology, it was concluded that some provision was needed to authorize flexibility in the strict application of the limitations contained in the regulation where required by special circumstances applicable to individual dischargers. Accordingly, a provision allowing flexibility in the application of the limitations representing best practicable control technology currently available has been added to each subpart, to account for special circumstances that may not have been adequately accounted for when these regulations were developed.

(c) *Economic impact.* The above mentioned changes will not significantly affect the conclusions of the economic study of the proposed regulations.

(d) *Cost-benefit analysis.* The detrimental effects of the constituents of waste waters now discharged by point sources within the red meat processing segment of the meat products point source category are discussed in Section VI of the report entitled "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines for the Red Meat Processing Segment of the Meat Products and Rendering Processing Point Source Category" (February 1974). It is not feasible to quantify in economic terms, particularly on a national basis, the costs resulting from the discharge of these pollutants to our Nation's waterways. Nevertheless, as indicated in Section VI, the pollutants discharged have substantial and damaging impacts on the quality of water and therefore on its capacity to support healthy populations of wildlife, fish and other aquatic wildlife and on its suitability for industrial, recreational and drinking water supply uses.

The total cost of implementing the effluent limitations guidelines includes the direct capital and operating costs of the pollution control technology employed to achieve compliance and the indirect economic and environmental costs identified in Section VIII and in the supplementary report entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines for the Meat Packing Industry" (August 1973). Implementing the effluent limitations guidelines will substantially reduce the environmental harm which would otherwise be attributable to the continued discharge of polluted waste waters from existing and newly constructed plants in the meat products industry. The Agency believes that the benefits of thus reducing the pollutants discharged justify the associated costs which, though substantial in absolute terms, represent a relatively small percentage of the total capital investment in the industry.

(e) *Publication of information on processes, procedures, or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants.* In conformance with the requirements of section 304(c), a manual entitled, "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Red Meat Processing Segment of the Meat Products and Rendering Processing Point Source

Category," has been published and is available for purchase from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401 for a nominal fee.

(f) *Final rulemaking.* In consideration of the foregoing, 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N is hereby amended by adding a new Part 432, Meat Products Manufacturing Point Source Category, to read as set forth below. This final regulation is promulgated as set forth below and shall be effective April 29, 1974.

Dated: February 15, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

Subpart A—Simple Slaughterhouse Subcategory

Sec.

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Subpart D—High Processing Packinghouse Subcategory

432.40 Applicability; description of the high processing packinghouse subcategory.

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Subpart A—Simple Slaughterhouse Subcategory

§ 432.10 Applicability; description of the simple slaughterhouse subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of red meat carcasses, in whole or part, by simple slaugterhouses.

§ 432.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "slaughterhouse" shall mean a plant that slaughters animals and has as its main product fresh meat as whole, half or quarter carcasses or smaller meat cuts.

(c) The term "simple slaughterhouse" shall mean a slaughterhouse which accomplishes very limited by-product processing, if any, usually no more than two of such operations as rendering, paunch and viscera handling, blood processing, hide processing, or hair processing.

(d) The term "LWK" (live weight killed) shall mean the total weight of the total number of animals slaughtered during the time to which the effluent limitations apply; i.e., during any one day or any period of thirty consecutive days.

(e) The term "ELWK" (equivalent live weight killed) shall mean the total weight of the total number of animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse or packinghouse, which animals provide hides, blood, viscera or renderable materials for processing at that slaughterhouse, in addition to those derived from animals slaughtered on site.

(f) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of process waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, EPA, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

§ 432.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or by-product processing of carcasses of animals slaughtered on-site, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
BOD5	0.24	0.12
TSS	.40	.20
Oil and grease	.12	.06
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
BOD5	0.24	0.12
TSS	.40	.20
Oil and grease	.12	.06
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants

or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing (defleshing, washing and curing) of hides derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.12(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.12(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.12(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.06	0.03
TSS	.12	.06
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.06	0.03
TSS	.12	.06

(e) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addtion to the discharge allowed by § 432.12(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 432.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or by-product processing of carcasses of animals slaughtered on-site, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
BOD5	0.06	0.03
TSS	.10	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
BOD5	0.06	0.03
TSS	.10	.05
	Milligrams per liter—effluent	
Ammonia	8.0	4.0
Oil and grease	10.0	
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §432.13(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilogram pers 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.014	0.007
TSS	.026	0.13
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.014	0.007
TSS	.026	.013

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.13(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.13(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.006	0.003
TSS	.014	.007
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.006	0.003
TSS	.014	.007

§ 432.14 [Reserved]

§ 432.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties,

controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or by-product processing of carcasses of animals slaughtered on-site which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: the limitations shall be as specified in § 432.12(a), with the exception that in addition to the pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by that subsection, discharges of ammonia shall not exceed the limitations set forth below:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
Ammonia	0.34	0.17
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
Do	0.34	0.17

(b) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.15(a) and 432.12(c):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.06	0.03
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.06	0.03

(c) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.15(a) and 432.12(d):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.10	0.05
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.10	0.05

(d) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.15(a) and 432.12(e):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.04	0.02
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.04	0.02

§ 432.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the simple slaughterhouse subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste waters from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart B—Complex Slaughterhouse Subcategory

§ 432.20 Applicability; description of the complex slaughterhouse subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of red meat carcasses, in whole or part, by complex slaughterhouses.

§ 432.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "slaughterhouse" shall mean a plant that slaughters animals and has as its main product fresh meat as whole, half or quarter carcasses or smaller meat cuts.

(e) The term "complex slaughterhouse" shall mean a slaughterhouse that accomplishes extensive by-product processing, usually at least three of such operations as rendering, paunch and viscera handling, blood processing, hide processing, or hair processing.

(d) The term "LWK" (live weight killed) shall mean the total weight of the total number of animals slaughtered during the time to which the effluent limitations apply; i.e., during any one day or any period of thirty consecutive days.

(e) The term "ELWK" (equivalent live weight killed) shall mean the total weight of the total number of animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse or packinghouse, which animals provide hides, blood, viscera or renderable materials for processing at that slaughterhouse, in addition to those derived from animals slaughtered on site.

(f) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of process waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, EPA, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

§ 432.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or by-product processing of carcasses of animals slaughtered on-site, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best

practical control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
BOD5	0.42	0.21
TSS	.50	.25
Oil and grease	.16	.08
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
BOD5	0.42	0.21
TSS	.50	.25
Oil and grease	.16	.08
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing (defleshing, washing and curing) of hides derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.22(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.22(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.033	0.02
TSS	.066	.04

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.22(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.06	0.03
TSS	.12	.06
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.06	0.03
TSS	.12	.06

(e) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.22(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02

§ 432.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or by-product processing of carcasses of animals slaughtered on-site, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
BOD5	0.08	0.04
TSS	.14	.07
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
BOD5	0.08	0.04
TSS	.14	.07
	Milligrams per liter—effluent	
Ammonia	8.0	4.0
Oil and grease	10.0	
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to this processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.23(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.014	0.007
TSS	.026	.013
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.014	0.007
TSS	.026	.013

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.23(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.23(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.006	0.003
TSS	.014	.007
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.006	0.003
TSS	.014	.007

§ 432.24 [Reserved]

§ 432.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or by product processing of carcasses of animals slaughtered on-site which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: The limitations shall be as specified in § 432.22(a), with the exception that in addition to the pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by that subsection, discharges of ammonia shall not exceed the limitations set forth below:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
Ammonia	0.48	0.24
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
Do	0.48	0.24

(b) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.25(a) and 432.22(c):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.06	0.03
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.06	0.03

(c) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.25(a) and 432.22(d):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.10	0.05
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.10	0.05

(d) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.25(a) and 432.22(e):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.04	0.02
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.04	0.02

§ 432.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants under section 307 (c) of the Act for a source within the simple slaughterhouse subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste waters from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart C—Low-Processing Packinghouse Subcategory

§ 432.30 Applicability; description of the low-processing packinghouse subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of red meat carcasses in whole or part, by low-processing packinghouses.

§ 432.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "packinghouse" shall mean a plant that both slaughters animals and subsequently processes carcasses into cured, smoked, canned or other prepared meat products.

(c) The term "low processing packinghouse" shall mean a packinghouse that processes no more than the total animals killed at that plant, normally processing less than the total kill.

(d) The term "LWK" (live weight killed) shall mean the total weight of the total number of animals slaughtered during the time to which the effluent limitations apply; i.e., during any one day or any period of thirty consecutive days.

(e) The term "ELWK" (equivalent live weight killed) shall mean the total weight of the total number of animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse or packinghouse, which animals provide hides, blood, viscera or renderable materials for processing at that slaughterhouse, in addition to those derived from animals slaughtered on-site.

(f) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of process waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, EPA, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

§ 432.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology

available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or byproduct, processing of carcasses of animals slaughtered on-site, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
BOD5	0.34	0.17
TSS	.48	.24
Oil and grease	.16	.08
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
BOD5	0.34	0.17
TSS	.48	.24
Oil and grease	.16	.08
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing (defleshing, washing and curing) of hides derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §432.32(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.32(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §432.32(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.06	0.03
TSS	.12	.06
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.06	0.03
TSS	.12	.06

(e) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.32(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02

§ 432.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or by-product processing of carcasses of animals slaughtered on-site, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
BOD5	0.08	0.04
TSS	.12	.06
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
BOD5	0.08	0.04
TSS	.12	.06
	Milligrams per liter—effluent	
Ammonia	8.0	4.0
Oil and grease	10.0	
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.33(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.014	0.007
TSS	.026	.013
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.014	0.007
TSS	.026	.013

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.33(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.33(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.006	0.003
TSS	.014	.007
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.006	0.003
TSS	.014	.007

§ 432.34 [Reserved]

§ 432.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or by product processing of carcasses of animals slaughtered on-site which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: The limitations shall be as specified in § 432.32(a), with the exception that in addition to the pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by that subsection, discharges of ammonia shall not exceed the limitations set forth below:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
Ammonia	0.48	0.24
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
Do	0.48	0.24

(b) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.35(a) and 432.32(c):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.06	0.03
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.06	0.03

(c) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.35(a) and 432.32(a).

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.10	0.05
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.10	0.05

(d) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.35(a) and 432.32(e):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.04	0.02
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.04	0.02

§ 432.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants under section 307 (c) of the Act for a source within the simple slaughterhouse subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisons of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste waters from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart D—High-Processing Packinghouse Subcategory

§ 432.40 Applicability; description of the high-processing packinghouse subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of red meat carcasses, in whole or part, by high-processing packinghouses.

§ 432.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "packinghouse" shall mean a plant that both slaughters animals and subsequently processes carcasses into cured, smoked, canned or other prepared meat products.

(c) The term "high-processing packinghouse" shall mean a packinghouse which processes both aimals slaughtered at the site and additional carcasses from outside sources.

(d) The term "LWK" (live weight killed) shall mean the total weight of the total number of animals slaughtered during the time to which the effluent limitations apply; i.e., during any one day or any period of thirty consecutive days.

(e) The term "ELWK" (equipment live weight killed) shall mean the total weight of the total number of animals slaughtered at locations other than the slaughterhouse or packinghouse, which animals provide hides, blood, viscera or renderable materials for processing at that slaughterhouse, in addition to those derived from animals slaughtered on-site.

(f) The term "oil and grease" shall mean those components of process waste water amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, EPA, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 217.

§ 432.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations estabished herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or byproduct processing of carcasses of animals slaughtered on-site, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
BOD5+	0.48	0.24
TSS+	.62	.31
Oil and grease	.26	.13
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
BOD5+	0.48	0.24
TSS+	.62	.31
Oil and grease	.26	.13
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

+ The values for BOD5 and suspended solids are for average plants, i.e., plants with a ratio of average weight of processed meat products to average LWK of 0.55. Adjustments can be made for high-processing packinghouses at other ratios according to the following equations:

kg BOD5/1000 kg LWK=0.21+0.23 (v−0.4)
kg SS/1000 kg LWK=0.28+0.30 (v−0.4)
where v=kg processed meat products/kg LWK.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing (defleshing, washing and curing) of hides derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.42(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.42(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.04	0.02
TSS	.08	.04

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.42(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.06	0.03
TSS	.12	.06
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.06	0.03
TSS	.12	.06

(e) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.42(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02

§ 432.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or

pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or by-product processing of carcasses of animals slaughtered on site, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
BOD5+	0.16	0.08
TSS+	.20	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
BOD5+	0.16	0.08
TSS+	.20	.10
	Milligrams per liter—effluent	
Ammonia	8.0	4.0
Oil and grease	10.0	
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml.	

+ The values for BOD 5 and suspended solids are for average plants, i.e., plants with a ratio of average weight of processed meat products to average LWK of 0.55. Adjustments can be made for high-processing packinghouses at other ratios according to the following equations:

kg BOD 5/1000 kg LWK=0.07+0.08(v−0.4)
kg SS/1000 kg LWK=0.09+0.10 (v−0.4)
where v=kg processed meat products/kg LWK.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.43(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.014	0.007
TSS	.026	.013
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.014	0.007
TSS	.026	.013

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.43(a):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
TSS	.04	.02

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by § 432.43(d):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
BOD5	0.006	0.003
TSS	.014	.007
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
BOD5	0.006	0.003
TSS	.014	.007

§ 432.44 [Reserved]

§ 432.45 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to on-site slaughter or subsequent meat, meat product or by product processing or carcasses of animals slaughtered on-site which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: The limitations shall be as specified in § 432.42(a), with the exception that in addition to the pollutants or pollutant properties controlled by that subsection, discharges of ammonia shall not exceed the limitations set forth below:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg LWK)	
Ammonia	0.80	0.40
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb LWK)	
Do	0.80	0.40

(b) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the processing of blood derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.45(a) and 432.42(c):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.06	0.03
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.06	0.03

(c) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the wet or low temperature rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.45(a) and 432.42(d):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 10 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.10	0.05
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.10	0.05

(d) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the dry rendering of material derived from animals slaughtered at locations other than the packinghouse, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart, in addition to the discharge allowed by §§ 432.45(a) and 432.42(e):

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg ELWK)	
Ammonia	0.04	0.02
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb ELWK)	
Do	0.04	0.02

§ 432.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the simple slaughterhouse subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste waters from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

[FR Doc.74-4385 Filed 2-27-74;8:45 am]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[40 CFR Part 432]

MEAT PRODUCTS POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Application of Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Existing Sources to Pretreatment Standards for Incompatible Pollutants

Notice is hereby given pursuant to sections 301, 304 and 307(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (the Act) 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 and 1317(b); 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92–500, that the proposed regulation set forth below concerns the application of effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources to pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants. The proposal will amend 40 CFR Part 432—Meat Products Manufacturing Point Source Category, establishing for each subcategory therein the extent of application of effluent limitations guidelines to existing sources which discharge to publicly owned treatment works. The regulation is intended to be complementary to the general regulation for pretreatment standards set forth at 40 CFR Part 128. The general regulation was proposed July 19, 1973 (38 FR 19236), and published in final form on November 8, 1973 (38 FR 30982).

The proposed regulation is also intended to supplement a final regulation being simultaneously promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) which provides effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources within the simple slaughterhouse subcategory, complex slaughterhouse subcategory, low-processing packinghouse subcategory and high-processing packinghouse subcategory of the meat products point source category. The latter regulation applies to the portion of a discharge which is directed to the navigable waters. The regulation proposed below applies to users of publicly owned treatment works which fall within the description of the point source category to which the guidelines and standards (40 CFR Part 432) promulgated simultaneously apply. However, the proposed regulation applies to the introduction of incompatible pollutants which are directed into a publicly owned treatment works, rather than to discharges of pollutants to navigable waters.

The general pretreatment standard divides pollutants discharged by users of publicly owned treatment works into two broad categories: "compatible" and "incompatible." Compatible pollutants are generally not subject to pretreatment standards. (See 40 CFR 128.110 (State or local law) and 40 CFR 128.131 (Prohibited wastes) for requirements which may be applicable to compatible pollutants). Incompatible pollutants are subject to pretreatment standards as provided in 40 CFR 128.133, which provides as follows:

> In addition to the prohibitions set forth in § 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry not subject to section 307(c) of the Act shall be, for sources within the corresponding industrial or commercial category, that established by a promulgated effluent limitations guidelines defining best practicable control technology currently available pursuant to sections 301(b) and 304(b) of the Act; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant; and provided further that when the effluent limitations guidelines for each industry is promulgated, a separate provision will be proposed concerning the application of such guidelines to pretreatment.

The regulation proposed below is intended to implement that portion of § 128.133, above, requiring that a separate provision be made stating the application to pretreatment standards of effluent limitations guidelines based upon best practicable control technology currently available.

Sections 432.15, 432.25, 432.35 and 432.45 of the proposed regulation for point sources within the simple slaughterhouse subcategory, complex slaughterhouse subcategory, low-processing packinghouse subcategory and high-processing packinghouse subcategory (October 29, 1973; 38 FR 29858), contained the proposed pretreatment standard for new sources. The regulation promulgated simultaneously herewith contains §§ 432.16, 432.26, 432.36, and 432.46 which state the applicability of standards of performance for purposes of pretreatment standards for new sources.

A preliminary Development Document was made available to the public at approximately the time of publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking and the final Development Document entitled "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Red Meat Processing Segment of the Meat Products and Rendering Processing Point Source Category" is now being published. The economic analysis report entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Meat Packing Industry" (August 1973) was made available at the time of proposal. Copies of the final Development Document and economic analysis report will continue to be maintained for inspection and copying during the comment period at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. Copies will also be available for inspection at EPA regional offices and at State water pollution control agency offices. Copies of the Development Document may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of the economic analysis report will be available for purchase through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

On June 14, 1973, the agency published procedures designed to insure that, when certain major standards, regulations, and guidelines are proposed, an explanation of their basis, purpose and environmental effects is made available to the public (38 FR 15653). The procedures are applicable to major standards, regulations and guidelines which are proposed on or after December 31, 1973, and which either prescribe national standards of environmental quality or require national emission, effluent or performance standards or limitations.

The agency determined to implement these procedures in order to insure that the public was provided with background information to assist it in commenting on the merits of a proposed action. In brief, the procedures call for the Agency to make public the information available to it delineating the major environmental effects of a proposed action, to discuss the pertinent nonenvironmental factors affecting the decision, and to explain the viable options available to it and the reasons for the option selected.

The procedures contemplate publication of this information in the FEDERAL REGISTER, where this is practicable. They provide, however, that where such publication is impracticable because of the length of these materials, the material may be made available in an alternate format.

The Development Document referred to above contains information available to the Agency concerning the major environmental effects of the regulation proposed below. The information includes: (1) The identification of pollutants present in waste waters resulting from the manufacture of red meat products, the characteristics of these pollutants, and the degree of pollutant reduction obtainable through implementation of the proposed standard; and (2) the anticipated effects on other aspects of the environment (including air, solid waste disposal and land use, and noise) of the treatment technologies available to meet the standard proposed.

The Development Document and the economic analysis report referred to above also contain information available to the Agency regarding the estimated cost and energy consumption implications of those technologies and the potential effects of those costs on the price and production of red meat products. The two reports exceed, in the aggregate, 100 pages in length and contain a substantial number of charts, diagrams, and tables. It is clearly impracticable to publish the material contained in these documents in the FEDERAL REGISTER. To the extent possible, significant aspects of the material have been presented in summary form in the preamble to the proposed regulation containing effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards and pretreatment standards for new sources within the meat products point source category (38 FR 29858; October 29, 1973). Additional discussion is contained in the analysis of public comments on the proposed regulation and the Agency's response to

those comments. This discussion appears in the preamble to the promulgated regulation (40 CFR Part 432) which currently is being published in the rules and regulations section of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The options available to the agency in establishing the level of pollutant reduction obtainable through the best practicable control technology currently available, and the reasons for the particular level of reduction selected are discussed in the documents described above. In applying the effluent limitations guidelines to pretreatment standards for the introduction of incompatible pollutants into municipal systems by existing sources in the simple slaughterhouse subcategory, complex slaughterhouse subcategory, low-processing packinghouse subcategory, and high-processing packinghouse subcategory, the Agency has, essentially, three options. The first is to declare that the guidelines do not apply. The second is to apply the guidelines unchanged. The third is to modify the guidelines to reflect: (1) Differences between direct dischargers and plants utilizing municipal systems which affect the practicability of the latter employing the technology available to achieve the effluent limitations guidelines, or (2) characteristics of the relevant pollutants which require higher levels of reduction (or permit less stringent levels) in order to insure that the pollutants do not interfere with the treatment works or pass through them untreated.

As fully described in the Development Document, the process waste waters from the simple slaughterhouse, complex slaughterhouse, low-processing packinghouse, and high-processing packinghouse subcategories contain solids, organic materials and nutrients. Except for variations in the typical amounts of these constituents, the process waste waters for each subcategory are similar. Moreover, the process waste waters from each of the four subcategories are treatable by biological methods. In the opinion of EPA suitable design and capacity can be provided for a publicly owned treatment works to account for these discharges. In this regard, all pollutants in these process waste waters controlled by the effluent limitations guidelines for best practicable control technology currently available are compatible as defined in 40 CFR Part 128 except for oil and grease. However, oil and grease, particularly from animal sources, can be treated by biological techniques and a substantial portion of the potential raw waste load of oil and grease is recovered during production processes in the typical operation. In the absence of the ability to discharge oil and grease, plants would find it necessary to fully treat all wastes using best practicable control technology at unnecessary expense and duplication of treatment facilities. Accordingly, the first option should be applicable and the guidelines should not apply to operations in the subcategories (simple slaughterhouse, complex slaughterhouse, low-processing packinghouse, high-processing packinghouse) of the meat products industry which discharge to publicly owned treatment works.

Interested persons may participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments in triplicate to the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Attention: Mr. Philip E. Wisman. Comments on all aspects of the proposed regulations are solicited. In the event comments are in the nature of criticisms as to the adequacy of data which is available, or which may be relied upon by the Agency, comments should identify and, if possible, provide any additional data which may be available and should indicate why such data is essential to the development of the regulations. In the event comments address the approach taken by the Agency in establishing pretreatment standards for existing sources, EPA solicits suggestions as to what alternative approach should be taken and why and how this alternative better satisfies the detailed requirements or sections 301, 304 and 307(b) of the Act.

A copy of all public comments will be available for inspection and copying at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. The EPA information regulation, 40 CFR Part 2, provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

In consideration of the foregoing, it is hereby proposed that 40 CFR Part 432 be amended to add §§ 432.14, 432.24, 432.34, 432.44. All comments received by April 1, 1974, will be considered.

Dated: February 15, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

PART 432—MEAT PRODUCTS POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

40 CFR Part 432 is proposed to be amended by adding the following sections:

Sec.

432.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
432.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
432.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.
532.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

§ 432.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR Part 432.12 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 432.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 432.22 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 432.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 432.32 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning protreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

§ 432.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 432.42 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

[FR Doc.74-4386 Filed 2-27-74;8:45 am]

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